

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

F
3

Foreign Crops and MARKETS



VOLUME 53

NUMBER 17

LIBRARY
OCT 24 1946
RECORD

Philippine Copra Exports for 1946 May Total 500,000 Short Tons, Almost Equal to Prewar Annual Shipments Abroad From These Islands (Page 254)

World Barley Crop Larger Than Last Year's. Despite Gains, Exportable Supplies Will be Limited in View of Strong Demand for Brewing and Bread Use (Page 246)

U. S. Demand Spurs World Trade in Carpet Wool. Exportable Supplies Large, But Below Last Season's (Page 261)

CONTENTS

Page

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS

World Barley Crop Larger Than in 1945	246
Canada's Late Grain Crops Above 1945	251
Chile's Grain Acreage Larger	252
Cuban Rice Stocks Low; Subsidy Granted	252
Egyptian Rice Crop Shows Slight Decrease	253
Madagascar Rice Forecast Down	254

FATS AND OILS

Philippine Copra Exports Now At High Level ...	254
China Tung Oil Exports Increase	256
China's Edible Vegetable Oil Supply Inadequate	256

TOBACCO

Greek Tobacco Crop Double 1945 Harvest	258
--	-----

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

World Apple Crop Larger Than Last Season	249
Larger Iraq Date Exports Expected	258

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

Weekly Cotton Prices on Foreign Markets	260
---	-----

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

World Trade in Carpet Wool Near Prewar Level .	261
--	-----

MISCELLANEOUS

Singapore Pepper Trading Brisk	263
Trade Controls	264
Late News	246

FOR RELEASE
MONDAY
OCTOBER 21, 1946

Issued by the OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

The Canadian-United Kingdom beef contract, signed October 9, provides for the purchase by Britain of a minimum of 120 million pounds of beef in 1947, and a maximum of 120 million pounds in 1948. The United Kingdom is understood to be willing to accept as much more as can be provided. These purchases are to be made at prices established by the Canadian Meat Board on August 19 of this year. Prices for 1948 are not to be less than those in effect prior to August 19, when prices for top-grade beef were advanced approximately 2 cents per pound. The conclusion of this contract may be interpreted to mean that meat rationing in Canada and the embargo on exports of meat and slaughter animals to the United States may continue for some time.

The Italian Tobacco Monopoly now estimates the country's 1946 tobacco production at about 88 million pounds, a reduction of 27 percent from early season estimates of 121 million pounds. The Monopoly will send a Commission to the United States during October to purchase United States leaf tobacco.

The tobacco crop in the western part of Cuba is reported to have suffered damage estimated at about \$1.5 million from a hurricane on October 6. Seed beds were washed out and curing barns were demolished. The rice crop in several places was destroyed, and plantings of beans, tomatoes, and bananas also suffered extensive damage. Although the area affected is not important in sugar production, one mill farthest west reported an estimated damage of a quarter of a million dollars to its 1947 sugarcane.

Mexico is still in need of cereal foodstuffs. Wheat is especially in short supply. Some of the flour mills of the country were forced to close down during September because of lack of wheat for grinding.

Australia prohibited the importation of hatching eggs from the United States effective August 21, 1946, under the provisions of the Commonwealth Quarantine Act.

China as a whole is faced with an important food deficit this season at least equal to the extent of prewar average imports. This will make itself very evident toward mid-winter unless imports start in volume before that time.

The Turkish Tobacco Monopoly estimated the 1946 tobacco crop, as of September 1, at 187 million pounds, compared with the July 1 estimate of 178 million pounds. The Monopoly also reported that a Commission of tobacco experts had been sent to Greece and Bulgaria to study current tobacco production, prices, and stocks in those countries.

WORLD BARLEY CROP LARGER THAN IN 1945 a/

World barley production in 1946, estimated at 2,200 million bushels, is about 8 percent larger than in 1945 but still below average. Although the principal gains over the 1945 crop were in Europe and Africa, some increase was also reported in Asia. Compared with the 1935-39 average, production this year was smaller in all important producing areas except in North America. In North America some expansion is noted, with the bulk of the increase reported for Canada.

Canada's production, reported at 164 million bushels, is a little larger than in 1945 and about 85 percent above the 1935-39 average. The United States crop, placed at 255 million bushels, though not up to the 1945 figure, is still above average.

European barley production of about 595 million bushels is 10 percent larger than the 1945 estimate, though still about 17 percent below average. The largest increases over last year's production are indicated for the Mediterranean countries, particularly Spain and France, where the crop was about back to normal after the poor 1945 outturn. Conditions in the Balkan countries were variable, with production better than last year's poor crop in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Greece, but still below average in all countries. Barley acreage was also generally smaller than average in that area, except in Hungary where above-average seedings were reported.

Some improvement in the Scandinavian harvest is reported, especially in Denmark, with a 10-percent gain over last year. Unfavorable weather in the United Kingdom since the beginning of the harvest season caused considerable crop damage. The barley crop is now placed at about 80 million bushels, compared with 98 million last year.

Production of barley in the Soviet Union is believed to be about 15 percent larger than in 1945, mainly because of recovery in the acreage. Yields per acre are indicated to be below average and about the same as in 1945. Drought damage this year reduced yields, whereas the reduction last year was attributed to heavy harvesting losses.

Production in Africa is estimated to be more than double the small 1945 outturn. French North African outturns show substantial gains though they are not back to normal. Egypt's crop is reported to be below last year's as well as below average.

The total for Asia is estimated to be a little larger than in 1945, though not quite up to average. The crop in Turkey was well above last year's production and some increase is also reported for Syria, Japan, and Iran.

Harvesting in the Southern Hemisphere will not be general until December. Growing conditions during the remainder of the season will

a/ Text is continued on page 263. Table follows on next page.

BARTLEY: Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1935-39, annual 1944-46 a/

Continent and country	Acreage b/			Yield per:			Production		
	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946 Pre- liminary	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946 Pre- liminary	
	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
North America:									
United States	10,816:	12,104:	10,195:	10,061:	22.1:	238,616:	263,961:	255,335	
Canada	4,291:	7,291:	7,350:	6,771:	20.7:	88,882:	194,712:	164,206	
Mexico	774:	401:	408:	432:	10.3:	3,858:	5,273:	5,718	
Estimated total c/	15,480:	19,800:	17,950:	17,220:	-	331,000:	427,000:	425,000	
Europe:									
United Kingdom	934:	1,973:	2,215:	2,203:	30.2:	36,596:	81,760:	(80,000)	
Ireland	118:	168:	170:	143:	45.9:	5,413:	7,118:	(6,000)	
Spain	4,152:	(4,000):	3,954:	(4,200):	10.3:d/	80,236:	71,859:	80,376	
Portugal	175:	273:	287:	298:	10.2:	1,783:	2,558:	4,795	
Switzerland	13:	71:	78:	(75):	33.1:	430:	2,884:	(3,200)	
Italy	483:	(610):	(605):	(595):	20.9:	10,215:	(10,400):	(10,800)	
Germany	4,099:	2,913:	-:	-:	44.2:	168,853:	105,208:	-	
Austria	419:	334:	259:	(375):	32.3:	13,513:	8,864:	(6,065)	
Czechoslovakia	1,612:	-:	-:	(1,415):	32.2:d/	51,946:	-:	(40,000)	
Poland	2,955:	-:	-:	-:	21.9:	65,077:	-:	-	
France	1,897:e/	1,505:	1,680:	1,770:	27.9:	57,015:e/	(34,500):	47,674	
Belgium	74:	(200):	(180):	(165):	48.2:	3,570:	(9,100):	(7,500)	
Netherlands	107:	81:	118:	150:	54.7:	5,858:	4,260:	7,349	
Denmark	939:	978:	1,008:	1,043:	55.9:	52,481:	57,402:	63,382	
Norway	143:	115:	103:	101:	38.2:	5,467:	2,283:	(3,300)	
Sweden	252:	235:	271:	221:	39.5:	9,951:	8,051:	8,093	
Finland f/	305:	334:	340:	356:	27.8:	8,478:	6,809:	(8,500)	
Bulgaria g/	535:	482:	405:	399:	28.4:	15,168:	7,777:	(9,500)	
Hungary	1,163:	1,055:	1,388:	1,260:	25.9:	30,178:	29,854:	16,181	
Rumania	3,533:	-:	-:	-:	13.3:	46,861:	-:	-	
Yugoslavia	1,076:	-:	(800):	-:	18.0:	18,618:	-:	-	
Greece	511:	-:	338:	405:	18.1:	9,267:	-:	6,889	
Latvia	456:	-:	-:	-:	20.8:	9,470:	-:	-	
Lithuania	530:	-:	-:	-:	22.5:	11,944:	-:	-	
Estonia	240:	-:	-:	-:	17.8:	4,100:	-:	-	
Estimated total c/	26,710:	24,460:	24,230:	24,920:	-	719,000:	620,000:	595,000	
Soviet Union	22,528:	-:	-:	-:	-	-:	-:	-	
Africa:									
French Morocco	4,448:	4,270:	3,532:	2,083:	12.0:	53,279:	71,002:	27,397	
Algeria	3,051:	2,461:	2,155:	1,670:	10.9:	33,132:	(22,500):	28,935	
Tunisia	1,182:	1,080:	1,276:	1,203:	7.7:	9,048:	5,052:	5,282	
Egypt	276:	344:	372:	254:	38.8:	10,697:	10,417:	8,157	
Estimated total c/	10,280:	9,830:	8,850:	6,650:	-	121,000:	89,000:	94,000	

WORLD APPLE CROP LARGER THAN IN 1945-46

Apple production in 1946-47 in important producing countries is estimated at 434 million bushels. This is 16 percent smaller than the prewar (1935-39) average of 517 million bushels, but 30 percent larger than the relatively small production of 335 million bushels in 1945-46. Nearly two-thirds of the 99 million-bushel increase over the crop of the previous season results from the heavier production in North American orchards, and the remaining increase from better crops in Europe.

North America. The North American crop is expected to total 138 million bushels this season, 3 percent less than the prewar average of 142 million bushels, but 79 percent more than the short 1945 crop of 77 million. The United States commercial crop of 121 million bushels is 5 percent below the prewar (1935-39) average of 127 million, more than offsetting an increase of 10 percent in Canadian production and of about two-thirds in the Mexican crop over prewar. Spring freezes following early blossoming in midwestern and eastern United States reduced the set of fruit this season, but unusually favorable growing conditions in the major eastern and western apple producing areas have resulted in bigger fruit, which largely overcame this loss. The large average size and good control of insects and diseases have resulted in a United States crop of above average quality. The Canadian crop also was favored by excellent conditions for size development, and production is near record despite the loss of an estimated one-half million bushels in British Columbia from a severe hail storm in late July.

Europe. The 1946 crop in major producing countries of Europe is estimated at 266 million bushels, 24 percent less than the prewar (1935-39) average, and about 17 percent more than the 1945 crop of 228 million. Near-record crops are expected in Switzerland and Denmark, and about average production in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, Italy, and Turkey.

In western Europe weather conditions have been generally favorable except in the British Isles where excessive rains and winds have resulted in crop damage. In southeastern Europe drought conditions have existed. Spray chemicals and fertilizers continue in short supply in most European countries affecting quality as well as volume of production.

Other countries. The 1946-47 crop in other important countries is estimated at 30 million bushels--about equal to the 1945-46 production--but 15 percent greater than the prewar (1935-39) average of 26 million bushels. Of the specified countries, all but Japan and Korea are in the Southern Hemisphere where the growing season is just beginning; thus, it is too early to estimate the crop with any great degree of accuracy. Available information indicates that the trees came through the winter in good condition.

Information on the Japanese apple industry during war years shows a downward trend in output in recent years. . . With good care it is probable, however, that production equivalent to the prewar average can be obtained from the Korean and Japanese orchards.

APPLES: Production in specified countries,
average 1935-39, annual 1942-46

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	1942	1943	1944	1945 a/	1946 a/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America						
United States	127,311	128,700	89,050	124,754	68,042	120,657
Canada	13,650	12,171	12,086	16,715	7,158	14,944
Mexico	1,231	1,729	1,769	1,790	1,516	1,930
Total	142,192	142,600	102,905	143,259	76,716	137,581
Europe						
Austria	b/15,140	11,712	5,190	14,330	(5,000)	(10,000)
Belgium	(1,200)	(3,500)	(5,500)	(5,000)	8,000	(5,000)
Bulgaria	b/1,064	3,301	(3,300)	(3,300)	3,209	(3,400)
Czechoslovakia	b/9,034	6,111	4,061	5,094	2,642	(5,000)
Denmark	b/1,182	3,588	5,626	5,282	4,363	6,660
Estonia	1,563	(1,160)	(1,820)	(1,710)	(1,470)	(1,800)
Finland	b/1,023	(905)	(1,875)	(1,120)	(1,075)	(1,750)
France						
Dessert and cooking	10,499	6,790	8,211	18,958	6,991	12,500
Cider	153,973	74,428	38,196	212,900	(75,000)	(85,000)
Germany	52,647	20,209	84,004	45,929	(45,000)	(45,000)
Greece	374	(300)	(500)	(350)	446	(500)
Hungary	b/2,313	1,060	1,330	689	689	(1,100)
Italy	13,107	11,083	20,274	14,701	13,743	11,657
Luxemburg						
Dessert and cooking	193	(250)	(300)	(710)	(260)	(300)
Cider	93	(110)	(60)	(310)	(130)	(150)
Netherlands	b/2,983	3,357	(3,500)	(8,100)	(3,000)	3,000
Norway	1,080	683	721	468	350	(750)
Rumania	b/31,983	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/
Spain	b/ 5,411	(5,000)	7,300	(6,000)	3,000	(3,300)
Sweden	(2,000)	1,572	2,473	2,400	(2,000)	2,300
Switzerland	16,452	16,994	29,854	32,150	11,941	(30,000)
Turkey	4,582	(3,500)	3,861	3,514	(3,800)	(4,000)
United Kingdom						
Dessert and cooking	10,597	17,519	15,279	15,675	12,073	(10,000)
Cider	3,427	2,749	3,645	6,146	1,330	(3,000)
Yugoslavia	6,913	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/
Total (excluding cider)	191,340	159,994	241,269	222,980	151,703	177,846
Total	348,833	237,281	283,170	442,336	228,163	265,996

APPLES: Production in specified countries,
average 1935-39, annual 1942-46

Continent and country	Average: 1935-39:	1942	1943	1944	1945 <u>a/</u>	1946 <u>a/</u>
		bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:
Other countries						
Argentina	1,286:	6,632:	5,746:	7,771:	7,450:	(7,500)
Chile	<u>b/</u> 940:	367:	550:	550:	527:	(600)
South Africa	(950):	1,000:	1,000:	729:	750:	(900)
Korea	3,220:	(7,200):	(6,000):	(4,500):	(2,700):	(3,300)
Japan	7,624:	13,006:	10,961:	8,262:	4,807:	5,821:
Palestine	65:	161:	152:	(150):	(150):	(150)
Australia	9,131:	8,620:	12,708:	9,367:	11,069:	(9,500)
New Zealand	2,961:	2,344:	2,609:	2,300:	2,452:	(2,300)
Total	26,177:	39,330:	39,726:	33,629:	29,905:	30,071
World total (excluding cider)	359,709:	341,924:	383,900:	399,868:	258,324:	345,498
World total	517,202:	419,211:	425,801:	619,224:	334,784:	433,648

Compiled from official sources. Figures in parentheses are estimates of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are for the year shown and are combined with the harvest in Southern Hemisphere countries of the following year. Estimates in foreign countries converted to 48-pound bushels.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Partly estimated. c/ Included in total.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Gustave Burmeister, Monroe McCown, Lois B. Bacon, Oscar K. Moore, and Maurice Wright.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS

CANADA'S LATE GRAIN
CROPS ABOVE 1945

The 1946 production of late grain crops in Canada was somewhat larger than the crop in 1945, according to the first official estimate.

The increase in production reflects favorable growing conditions, as the acreage seeded to these crops was smaller than that of a year ago.

Mixed-grain production is placed at 54,646,000 bushels, an increase of about 16 percent, compared with last year's crop. The gain over last year's harvest was due to better yields. This year's yield per acre is estimated at 39.1 bushels, compared with the long-time average yield of 34 bushels. The acreage was about 4 percent smaller than in 1945. About 90 percent of the current crop of mixed grains was grown in Ontario and Quebec.

Shelled-corn production, estimated at 10,147,000 bushels, is slightly less than the 1945 crop of 10,365,000 bushels. The acreage, reported at 246,500 acres, is a little larger than that of last year. Unfavorable weather in the principal producing area of southwestern Ontario is largely responsible for the decline in yields.

Both acreage and production for buckwheat show some decline, compared with last year's. Production is placed at 4,534,000 bushels, compared with 5,246,000 bushels a year ago. Per-acre yields were slightly better than in 1945 but were not up to the long-time average yields.

CHILE'S GRAIN ACREAGE LARGER

The 1946 grain acreage seeded in Chile is larger than in last year, with a gain of about 200,000 acres, or 10 percent indicated in the total area under wheat, oats, and barley. About half the change occurred in the wheat area, according to the second estimate of acreage.

Wheat acreage, now placed at 1,919,000 acres, compared with 1,803,000 acres a year ago, shows an increase of about 6 percent over last year's area. The oats acreage is estimated at 270,000 acres, or a gain of about 33 percent over 1945. Barley acreage, as reported at 143,000 acres, would be about 30 percent larger than acreage a year ago.

CUBAN RICE STOCKS LOW; SUBSIDY GRANTED

Rice stocks in Cuba at the beginning of October 1946 were the smallest on record, with the result that rice was selling at 20 to 30 cents a pound. Stocks of 30 million pounds on September 1, which compare with the previous low of 40 million in October 1945, were expected to be reduced before new supplies could be obtained. A large share of new-crop rice usually is bought before September. So far this year, however, purchases of both Cuban and United States crops have been extremely small for two reasons: (1) The Cuban Government price policy, and (2) the question as to future prices under OPA ceilings in the United States.

To alleviate this situation, the Cuban Government on October 9 approved an indirect subsidy on United States rice until June 30, 1947, by rebating import duties and taxes amounting to \$1.52 per 100 pounds.

Rice imports into Cuba during 1945-46 were about equal to those during the war, but were 3 percent less than the 5-year (1937-41) average. A heavy demand during the year caused the rapid utilization of available supplies. Larger-than-average consumption was estimated at 42 million pounds a month. This consumption would be further increased if supplies were available.

CUBA: Rice arrivals, August-July
1945-46, with comparisons

Country or area	Average							
	1932-36	1937-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Orient	333	201	1	0	0	0	0	0
United States ..	19	232	351	247	307	339	330	
Ecuador	0	1	22	35	86	70	56	
Chile	0	0	8	18	28	9	13	
Mexico ...	0	0	22	4	0	0	0	
Others	27	1	15	5	1	0	23	
Total	379	435	419	309	422	418	422	

Compiled from preliminary figures of ships' manifests, except for 1932-41, which are official.

The 1946 Cuban rice crop is unofficially forecast at 1,760,000 bushels (51.5 million pounds milled), about equal to 1,745,000 bushels (51 million pounds) in 1945, but larger than the prewar (1937-41) average of 1,053,000 bushels (30.8 million pounds). The area planted to rice in 1946 is estimated at 75,000 acres. High prices induced planters to prepare about 80,000 acres, but heavy rains prevented planting all the intended acreage.

EGYPTIAN RICE CROP
SHOWS SLIGHT DECREASE

Egypt's 1946 rice crop is unofficially forecast at 38.9 to 41.2 million bushels (1,140 to 1,200 million pounds milled), compared with the near-record harvest of 42,453,000 bushels (1,240 million pounds) a year ago and with the prewar (1937-41) average of 31,429,000 bushels (920 million pounds).

The estimate for the 1946 area planted is 620,000 acres, against 640,000 the preceding year. Although acreage was planted later in the year than usual, the crop developed rapidly, and yield prospects improved during the last months of the growing season. The surplus from this harvest for export largely during 1947 may be around 300 million pounds of milled rice.

MADAGASCAR RICE
FORECAST DOWN

The 1946 rice crop of Madagascar is forecast at 34,290,000 bushels (1,080 million pounds milled), compared with 36,350,000 bushels (1,140 million pounds) in 1945, and the 5-year (1938-42) average of 36,840,000 bushels (1,160 million pounds). The export surplus from the 1946 production is estimated at 8.8 million pounds. Rice exports from January to July 1946 are reported at 10,024,000 pounds.

FATS AND OILSPHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS
NOW AT HIGH LEVEL

Philippine copra exports for 1946 will probably reach 500,000 short tons and may exceed this estimate if shipping conditions continue favorable during the remainder of the year, according to informed trade sources. This would almost equal the prewar level for shipments abroad.

The outlook for copra production from September through December this year is approximately 65,000 short tons monthly. Some decline is expected in early 1947, reflecting the end of the major harvest and the smaller crop of nuts ripening during the dry season. Barring unforeseen difficulties, exports next year should range between 45,000 and 65,000 tons per month, allowing for copra used in domestic crushing. The Philippine Commonwealth was the leading prewar exporter of coconut products. Prewar (1935-39) shipments of copra and coconut oil in terms of copra averaged 623,300 short tons annually, or about one third of the average world exports of about 2 million tons.

During the war the copra production of the Philippines was in a state of abandonment. Although there was little damage to the archipelago's estimated 140 million trees, practically every facility for harvesting, copra making, and marketing had been destroyed. After the liberation of the Philippines in 1945, immediate steps were taken to restore the industry. By mid-1946, sufficient transportation and warehousing facilities to move copra were established and dealers were provided with incentive goods and bagging material. Other important factors causing rapid improvement have been high prices offered for copra, the declining cost and greater availability of labor, and a gradual trend toward economic stability.

During the first half of 1946, only small amounts of copra were crushed in the Philippines by commercial plants. Their total consumption is believed not to have exceeded more than 10,000 tons of copra from January through June. With the resumption of even partial operations of other prewar plants, an estimated 25,000 tons of copra may be crushed during the last half of 1946. Early in 1947, twice the present rate of utilization is expected when one of the largest prewar crushers hopes to resume

operation in Manila. Most of the coconut oil output, however, will be needed for domestic consumption although occasional small exports may be expected in 1947.

COPRA: Monthly exports from the Philippines, 1945-46

Month	1945	1946
	Short tons	Short tons
January	0	9,338
February	0	13,077
March	0	14,927
April	0	26,905
May	0	31,472
June	517	55,360
July	0	a/ 58,055
August	1,202	a/ 58,660
September	448	a/ 74,766
October	0	-
November	3,492	-
December	1,008	-

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Estimate

The Copra Export Management Company (GEMCO) was the only exporter of copra during the first half of 1946. The principal shipping point of copra has been Cebu, with the ports of the Bicol Peninsula, Tabaco and Legaspi, ranking second, and Manila, third.

Since June 30, 1946, the procurement and export of copra has been conducted principally through private channels. Under the Copra Purchase Agreement between the Philippine and United States Governments, signed August 8, 1942, the Commodity Credit Corporation or its designee is the exclusive buyer of copra for export.

Copra stocks on September 1 awaiting shipment at ports were estimated at 55,000 tons. The accumulation of copra is due to production exceeding exports for several months. Most dealers are anxious to carry only minimum stocks however, owing to the shortage of warehouse space and the assurance of a stable market price under the agreement. As a result of heavy exports in September stocks have now been reduced to a lower level.

The purchase price of copra in bulk by terms of the agreement is \$92.40 per short ton (\$103.50 per long ton), 6 percent free fatty acid. This price is an increase of 64 percent over that prevailing in early 1946. Prices received by plantation operators vary according to location, stock position of dealers, and the competitive situation. In comparatively isolated areas, prices are low, but are often offset by lower wages and production costs.

NOTE: For information on the copra purchase agreement between the Philippine and United States Governments see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 19, 1946, page 93.

CHINA TUNG OIL EXPORTS INCREASE

Since V-J day through July 1946 exports of tung oil from China were 11,000 short tons, or about 15 percent of prewar shipments, according to a report from the American Consulate General in Shanghai. Of this amount, 60 percent went to the United States, 20 percent to the United Kingdom, 15 percent to the Soviet Union, and the remaining 5 percent to other European countries.

Additional tung-oil exports during the remainder of 1946 are expected to range from 10,000 to 15,000 tons. In addition to the tung-oil requested by a barter agreement, the Soviets are buying in local markets. China's prewar (1935-39) exports averaged 82,128 short tons annually, of which 70 percent went to the United States.

China is still the foremost producer of tung oil, despite recent plantings in the United States, Latin America, and Africa. Unofficial estimates have placed the annual 1938-46 production in China at 132,000 short tons, compared with approximately 150,000 tons for the 5-year (1933-37) period. In a few years annual production is expected to reach 200,000 tons.

Considerable interest is reported among tung-oil dealers in China regarding future demands for this oil. Some effort has been made recently by the Chinese Government to guarantee the quality of tung-oil for export, free of adulterants. Apart from the establishment of Government testing standards, the prevailing high prices of the two most commonly used adulterants--lubricating and cottonseed oil--make their use prohibitive.

CHINA'S EDIBLE VEGETABLE OIL SUPPLY INADEQUATE

Despite the fact that China's 1946 oilseed production is reported to be approaching the prewar output, the supply of processed edible vegetable oils is inadequate for domestic demand, and only limited amounts are being imported. The deficiency is caused mainly by lack of transportation from producing centers and of processing equipment at consuming centers. It is believed that there will be little if any export of edible oilseeds from China's 1946 crops unless there is a decided improvement in transportation and general economic and political conditions.

Peanut production in the 15 Provinces formerly known as Free China is estimated at 1.3 million short tons (1.5 million including the Hsiens of Honan, Hupeh, and Chekiang omitted in wartime surveys), a 6-percent increase over the 1945 output, and 18 percent over the 1931-37 average.

Estimates for the large producing and most important exporting Provinces of Shantung and northern Kiangsu are not available.

It is unlikely that large quantities of peanuts or peanut oil will be exported from China from the current production because of insufficient transportation and excessive cleaning and packing costs.

China, the second largest peanut producing country in the world, averaged an annual output of about 3 million tons in the 1930's. In addition, Manchurian production was substantial since exports of nuts averaged approximately 100,000 tons. Exports of peanuts and oil from China amounted to 198,000 and 35,000 tons, respectively.

CHINA a/: Peanut and soybean production,
1946 with comparisons

Year	Peanuts	Soybeans	Year	Peanuts	Soybeans
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	<u>short tons</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>short tons</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Average -					
1931-37 ..	1,100	72,602	1944	1,200	60,535
1940	1,257	70,871	1945	1,218	62,354
1941	1,259	63,776	1946 b/ ..	1,293	67,313
1942	1,110	54,024	1946 c/ ..	1,524	84,413
1943	1,179	61,241			

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Fifteen Provinces once included under Free China

b/ Excluding the Hsiens of Honan, Hupeh, and Chekiang, omitted in surveys since 1931.

c/ Including the Hsiens of Honan, Hupeh, and Chekiang, omitted in surveys since 1931.

The 1946 soybeans estimate for the 15 Provinces is placed at 67.3 million bushels (84.4 million including the Hsiens of Honan, Hupeh, and Chekiang omitted in wartime surveys), indicating an 8-percent increase over last year's crop, but a 7-percent decrease from the 1931-37 average. The Manchurian soybean crop is much below prewar, but carry-over is believed to be quite heavy. The crop in the Nationalist controlled areas is estimated at 38.9 million bushels, compared with 40.5 million in 1945. It is likely that from the 1946 crop, plus the stocks on hand, approximately 7.3 million bushels will be available for export. Actual shipments, however, may be adversely affected by disturbed economic and political conditions.

The major part of soybean production is now outside the Nationalist controlled areas, and good yield prospects on a reduced acreage are evidenced. The amount, if any, of exportable surplus that will be available is not known.

During 1935-39, China's average annual soybean production amounted to about 200 million bushels and Manchuria's, 150 million, together representing

approximately 75 percent of the world output. About 90 percent of the total world exports before the war originated in Manchuria. Annual 1935-39 shipments of beans averaged about 70 million bushels and oil, 78,000 tons. China's average annual exports (100,000 bushels of soybean and 300 tons of oil during 1935-39) have been negligible, since practically all the production is consumed within the country.

Cottonseed estimates place the total output for China and Manchuria at approximately 935,000 tons, an increase of only 1 percent over the 1945 crop but a 40-percent decrease from the 1935-39 average. The amount of seed available for oil extraction, however, is uncertain. Before the war, cottonseed oil was not popular with the Chinese, and sizeable amounts of both seed and oil were exported (1935-39 average of 11,000 tons of oil and 79,000 tons of seed). Because of the present shortage of other oils, it is likely that all cottonseed oil that is produced will be consumed domestically.

TOBACCO

GREEK TOBACCO CROP DOUBLE 1945 HARVEST

The Greek tobacco outturn for 1946 is still estimated at 100 million pounds, or nearly double the 1945 harvest of 53 million pounds. The quality of the leaf is reported as satisfactory and no serious outbreaks of disease or insect pest have occurred, according to a report from the American Embassy at Athens.

On September 1, 1946, stocks of tobacco in Greece totaled about 60 million pounds. Of the total stocks, about 30 million pounds consisted of unmanipulated leaf. About 18 million pounds of the stocks were reported to be of grades suitable for the American Market. The preparation for market was progressing favorably. Greek trade circles were of the opinion that by January 1, 1947, most of the leaf from the 1945 and previous crops will have been sold.

Prices for Greek leaf have declined in recent months. On September 1, 1946, producers were receiving about 74 cents per pound for American grades of Xanthi, 70 cents for Zichna, and 64 cents for Myrodata.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

LARGER IRAQ DATE EXPORTS EXPECTED

The 1946 preliminary estimate of the exportable surplus for dates from Iraq, the leading exporting country, is 105,000 short tons, compared with approximately 92,000 tons in 1945, 118,000 tons in 1944, and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 135,000 tons. Over half of the 1946 crop is made up of the Sayer variety, up about 30 percent from last year's output.

The Hallawi crop is around 33,000 tons, or about 10 percent below 1945. The Zehdi and Khadrawi varieties together are expected to make up the remainder of the 1946 crop, or about 16,000 tons.

This year the Hallawi are firm, heavy dates of excellent quality, and are in greatest demand for the United States pack, according to reports. Some packers maintain they are the best produced in several years. The Abdul Khasib area, a large Hallawi center south of the important Basra district, profited from record floods late last spring. The abundance of water, though causing some premature ripening and dropping of fruit, produced the beneficial effect of juicier, better quality dates. The smaller Hallawi crop, however, is reported to be more the result of the lack of pruning and fertilizing during the war years.

On the other hand, the Sayers are reported to be of inferior quality. In some areas, especially above Basra, the Sayers are rotting from too much water. The Khadrawi crop, however, is considered good. Most young offshoots and trees up to 5 years of age have been seriously injured or killed by excessive flood waters.

The harvest, which began in early September, is proceeding without major difficulties. In contrast with last year, ample supplies of boxes and packing materials are available. Only the normal difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of laborers is reported. Packers, however, are confronted with the possible demands for higher wages to meet current inflation.

In order to assure the export of this year's crop, a shipping program has been drawn up. Four ships, which are reported to have been scheduled, are expected to arrive at United States ports in time for the holiday trade. The estimated amount of cargo and loading date for each ship are as follows:

<u>Ship</u>	<u>Loading date</u>	<u>Estimated cargo for U.S.</u>
1st	September 15	7,000 short tons
2d	September 30	7,000 short tons
3d	October 15	7,000 short tons
4th	-	1,400 short tons

All dates destined for the United States are grown in the Basra Liwa, along the banks of the Shatt-Al-Arab River. About 70,000 tons of dates from the 1946 harvest are expected to be packed in cases and about 35,000 tons in baskets. During early September, heavy demands were reported for basket-packed dates for shipment to India.

In 1945 the export crop from the Basra district was disposed as follows:

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Baskets</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Hallawi	30,517	6,051	36,568

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Baskets</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Khadrawi	4,978	70	5,048
Sayer	25,412	13,779	39,191
Zehdi	-	10,077	10,077
Miscellaneous	-	1,039	1,039

The selling price has been fixed at not less than \$65.63 per short ton for Hallawi and \$52.50 for all other varieties. Owing to the short crop of Hallawi, it is reported that some growers are holding the fruit off the market and are requesting a premium up to \$6.53 per short ton. The packers, confronted with a large overhead if their plants become idle, are reported to be meeting the growers' demands in many cases. In addition, an extra 71 cents per 112 pounds is paid for "selected" dates for the United States pack.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

WEEKLY COTTON PRICES ON FOREIGN MARKETS

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths
and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1946	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U. S. cents per pound
Alexandria		Kantar			
Ashmouni, F.G.F.	10-10	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	39.50	32.97
Giza 7, F.G.F.	10-10	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	Not	quoted
Karnak, F.G.F.	10-10	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	Not	quoted
Bombay		Candy			
Jarila, fine	10-10	784 lbs.	Rupee	422.00	16.23
Kampala, East African	10-10	784 lbs.	Rupee	850.00	32.70
Buenos Aires		Metric ton			
Type B	10-12	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	2110.00	28.50
Lima		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5	10-12	101.4 lbs.	Sol	184.00	27.91
Recife		Arroba			
Mata, Type 5	10-11	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	130.00	21.25
Sertao, Type 5	10-11	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	135.00	22.07
Sao Paulo		Arroba			
Sao Paulo, Type 5	10-11	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	170.50	27.87
Torreón		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16"	10-11	101.4 lbs.	Peso	146.25	29.67

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

CORRECTION: In last week's Foreign Crops and Markets, the following corrections should be made in the article on world cotton trade. Page 227, line 2, 4,000 bales should read 4 million bales; line 36, 825,000 should read 852,000; line 43, 15,000 to 20,000 should read 15,000 and 35,000,

respectively. Page 228, line 21, 45,000 should read 43,000, deleting the remainder of the sentence after Switzerland. Page 228, next to last line, 3 months should read 4 months. Page 231, line 12, British Africa instead of British East Africa. Page 228, under India, "April 1946", instead of 1936.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

WORLD TRADE IN CARPET

WOOL NEAR PREWAR LEVEL a/

Led by keen United States demand, international trade in carpet wool in 1946 is approaching prewar volume. United States imports for the first 7 months of 1946 totaled 175 million pounds. This is several times larger than the level of imports in recent years and about 50 percent above the prewar annual average imports. As to world supplies, stocks are still large, especially in Argentina, but production is somewhat below prewar levels. Export restrictions in many producing countries and price controls in consuming countries have been modified so that trade has been facilitated.

World exportable supplies of carpet wool for the 1946-47 season (April-March) b/ are estimated about 470 million pounds, about 14 percent below those of the preceding season, but a little over 44 percent above average prewar supplies. Commercial production, or the supplies entering commercial channels, are forecast at about 10 percent below the preceding season.

Although the carry-over at the beginning of the current season, is smaller than a year earlier, it is still considerably above prewar, largely because of the accumulation of stocks in Argentina under Government loan. On September 30, 1946, these were estimated at 140 million pounds. Stocks in the Asiatic countries, while above normal, are not burdensome considering demand. Latest information would indicate that visible stocks in the Near East and the Orient at the beginning of the current season were about 100 million pounds.

Other salient facts in the current supply situation are: (1) Some overland movement of Chinese wool to Russia; (2) Indian restrictions that require a portion of supplies be offered for domestic use; and (3) exports from the Near East to the Soviet Union as well as to the United States.

Since no carpet wool is produced in the United States, all requirements for this product must be imported. If the present rate of importation continues, 1946 will exceed the previous high of 211 million pounds of duty-free wool imported in 1941. In that year 63 percent of the total was from Argentina, which has been an increasingly important source since the mid-30's when unsettled conditions in China began to reduce supplies from there. Imports from India were also increasing when interrupted by the war.

a/ A more complete report giving details by countries is available on request to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

b/ The season in Argentina begins October 1.

Imports by the United Kingdom in 1946 have continued small. This delay in the resumption of imports of carpet wool has been occasioned by a scarcity of labor in the wool industry and low ceiling prices for carpet wools. This was remedied on May 1, 1946, when all controls on prices of carpet wools were removed. In the prewar period the United Kingdom took an average of 73 million pounds annually, other than crossbred or merino, largely from British India with Argentina the next most important source.

Stocks of carpet wool in all hands in the United States were reported at 136 million pounds on June 30, 1946, and were over twice as large on that date as the 5-year (1935-39) average. British stocks of carpet wools have not been announced, but imports in recent years have been insufficient to permit much accumulation. Although the Soviet Union is a large producer and consumer of carpet wool, estimates of stocks for that country are not available.

CARPET WOOL: Imports for consumption (actual weight) into
the United States and the United Kingdom,
average 1934-38, annual 1939-46

Year	United States <u>a/</u>	United Kingdom <u>b/</u>
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
Average -		
1934-38	120	73
1939	143	56
1940	135	48
1941	211	24
1942	65	21
1943	29	11
1944	72	22
1945	129	19
January-May		
1945	51	10
1946	175	8

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Donskoi, Smyrna, Cordova, and similar wool without merino or English blood and other wool under 40s enter free of duty for carpets, rugs etc.

b/ Wool other than merino or crossbred. A relatively small percentage of the crossbred wool imported may be under 40s and qualify as carpet wool. Imports of crossbred wool totaled 113 million pounds in 1945, compared with 431 million pounds in 1939.

International trade in carpet wool reached a very low level during the war years. It was not considered a strategic commodity by the United States and the United Kingdom and, consequently, overseas movements were limited because other materials had priority over carpet wool. The principal exporting countries themselves, in many cases, prohibited exports entirely during the war or limited them to certain types.

During the 5-prewar (1934-38) years, about 275 million pounds of raw carpet wool entered international trade channels annually. The United States, which is obliged to import all of this type of wool consumed, was the largest single importer, taking about 120 million pounds annually, with the United Kingdom the next largest importer taking an average of 73 million pounds annually of wool other than crossbred and merino.

Other importing countries do not classify carpet wool separately in their trade statistics, but it can generally be distinguished by the country or origin. The principal exporters are the countries of the Near East and Far East and to an increasing degree Argentina. In 1945, exports reached approximately the prewar level with materially larger exports from Argentina and smaller exports from other sources. In the case of China, enemy occupation cut off the wool producing areas from usual overseas outlets.

Prepared by Esther H. Johnson

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS

WORLD BARLEY CROP LARGER THAN IN 1945

(Continued from page 246)

largely determine the final outturn. Some increase in acreage is indicated compared with average.

The estimated world acreage shows no change compared with the 1945 acreage, but is about 6 percent less than the 1935-39 average. Significant changes may be noted in the different areas, since the average period, with a substantial increase reported for North America. Acreage in Europe and Africa shows a considerable decline during the same period.

World supplies of barley for export promise to continue restricted in 1946-47 with Argentina, Iraq, and Canada the principal sources of supply. Demands for barley are active especially for malt and brewing, also for substitution for bread use, in view of the world-bread-grain-requirements position.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Gordon P. Boals, Judith E. Downey, Lois B. Bacon, Oscar K. Moore, Robert J. Manovill, L. Volin, and Montell E. Ogden.

MISCELLANEOUS

SINGAPORE PEPPER TRADING BRISK

Pepper trading in Singapore, famous prewar pepper emporium, proceeded at a brisk pace during the first 7 months of 1946 with pepper imports

totaling 15 million pounds and exports 13.7 million pounds, according to consular reports. This volume compared favorably with that of prewar years (1935-39), when total Malayan pepper imports averaged 29.8 million pounds annually and exports 29.4 million pounds. Only 6 percent of the pepper exported from Singapore during the first 7 months of the year were destined to the United States. The United Kingdom and Hong Kong were the largest takers, receiving 25 percent and 23 percent, respectively.

The pepper figuring in the Singapore trade is believed to have come from stocks accumulated in the Netherlands Indies during the Japanese occupation. It is impossible to predict how long the volume of trade will continue at the January-July rate, for information on stocks is almost entirely lacking. Little current-crop pepper is said to be available, however, owing to neglect and destruction of pepper estates in many parts of the Netherlands Indies.

SINGAPORE: Exports and imports of black and white pepper,
unground, January-July 1946

Country of destination	: Exports	: Country of origin	: Imports
	: 1946 a/		: 1946 a/
	: Pounds		: Pounds
United States ...	872,099	Netherlands Indies	13,971,149
Argentina	656,320		
Brazil	1,523,402	Sarawak	714,291
Other America ...	608,563		
United Kingdom ..	3,478,720	Siam	358,400
Other Europe	2,167,312		
Hong Kong	3,144,960		
Other Asia	152,387		
Africa	201,600		
Australia	551,040		
New Zealand	44,800		
All other	300,160		
Total	13,701,363	Total	15,043,840

Compiled from consular reports.

a/ Preliminary figures for first 7 months of the year.

TRADE CONTROLS

Argentina and India signed an agreement whereby Argentina will grant export permits without delay for purchases already made involving 140,000 tons of corn and 25,000 tons of milling byproducts. India will deliver during the remainder of the present year 30,000 tons of jute and facilitate Argentine purchases of rubber and drugs for combatting locust.

* * *

